# Advertising Rates.

l inch 1st insertion,	1.00
Each additional insertion,	25
One year,	5.00
column 1st insertion,	4.00
Each additional,	1.00
	20,00
column 1st insertion,	7.00
Each additional,	2.00
	30.00
l column 1st insertion,	10.00
Each additional	3.00
One year	50.00
Card in Directory, one year, (in advance)	1.00
Yearly advertisements changed quarter	rly if
desired. Payments quarterly.	
Transient advertisements payable in adv	ance.

# Business Directory.

### Attorneys at Law.

North Elm, opposite Court House.

Gilbaer & Gilbaer, North Elm, opposite Court House, (see advertisement.) 1-land & Staples, Second floor, Tate building.

# Apothecaries and Druggists. E. W. Gleng, M.D.

West Market Street, McConnel building

Pacter & Eckel, West Market, next courthouse, (see adv. Book Stores.

# South Elm, opposite Express Office.

Barbers.

### North Elm, opposite Court House Bankers and Insurance Agents.

South Elm, Tate building, (see adv.) Wilson & Shober, South Elm, opposite Express Office, (see

# Boot and Shoe Makers.

West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.

### Cigar Manufacturer. South Elm. Caldwell block

# Cabinet Makers and Undertakers.

South Elm, near Depot. W.m. Collins, Corner of Sycamore and Davie streets,

# Contractor in Brick-work.

### Contractors in Wood-work.

Jas. L. Chelley.

Confectioners.

# Tate Building, corner store

Dress-Making and Fashions.

# South Elm. (see adv.)

Mrs. A. Dilwaeth, Next door to Times Office.

# Dentists. J. W. Hawlett

1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's

# East Market, Albright's block,

# Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers.

East Market, Albright's new building. L. H. Routzalin Corner East Market and North Elio, Lindsay corner, (society)

- A. Weetherly, Corner East Market and Davie streets
- W. D. Trotter, East Market, Albright's new building.
- L. R. Mag, West Market, opposite Porter & Eckel,
- West Market, opposite Court House
- Jas, Sloan & Sons, South Elin, near Depot, (see adv.) C. G. Yates, South Elin
- Smith & Gilmer, Opposite Southern Hotel.
- J. D. Kline, East Market street.
- Corner East Market and Davie streets.

# W. C. Benhaw, Corner South Elm and Sycamore

### Grocers and Confectioners. East Market, next Post Office.

# Harness-makers.

East Market st., near Court House James E. Thom, Corner South Elm and Sycamore

# Hoteis.

on Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor orner West Market and Greene st

Southern Hotel, Scales & Black, propriets West Market, near Court House. Planter's Hatel, J. T. Reese, proprietor, East Market, near Court House,

# Livery Stables.

# Millinery and Lady's Goods.

East Market, Albright's new building. . Sarah Adams, West Market, opposite Court House.

### Music and Musical Instruments. South Elm. (see adv.)

# NURSERYMEN.

# Washington, near Railroad.

Photographers. West Market, opposite Court House

West Market st., (near Times Office.)

# E. W. Glean. ... West Market, McCrainel building. ign Fainting.

# THE GREENSBORO TIMES

VOL. VII.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Thursday, February 6, 1868.

Tinners.

Jao. E. O Sullicon,

Corner West Market and Ashe streets. Watchmakers and Jewellers.

W. B. Farrar,
South Elm, opposite Express Office.

David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.

# Guiford County Officers. Chairman of the County Court, Jed. H. Lind-Sheriff. Robert M. Stafford.

Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swaim. Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne. Public Register, William U. Steiner County Trustee, Wyatt W. Ragsdale.

U. S. Officials.

Freedmen's Eureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt,
Garrett's building, up stairs. Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House

Register in Bankruptey, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs.

Bonded Warchouse, D. W. C. Benbow,
South Elm, Benbow's building.

Collector's Office, Jno. Crane,

# HYMN TO THE PEOPLE.

Not to be blest with warrior strength. To wield the sword and wear the glaive, Or rise to conqueror's fame at length, Proclaims the good or makes the brave

To have the power to bide the scorn, And rise above the hate and strife, Of those to wealth and title born

Is the crowned courage of our life. What are the swords that prop a king-The banners in his army's van-To strength of soul that dares to spring, And show the monarch in the "

Kings and the mightiest men of arms. Strong as the heads of realms they bide, Sport as they may with fortune's charms, They are like leaves upon the tide.

In dim of old sepulchres they lie,

The feast of silence and decay,

While the world-heart beateth high And thrones itself upon to-day. Give me the man whose hands have tossed The corn-seed to the mellow soil.

Whose feet the forest depths have crossed, Whose brow is nobly crown'd with toil.

### Written for The Times. THE LIFE

# Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. COLE,

One of the former Editors of " The Times."

Quo difficillius, hoc præclarius.

BY WILL, L. SCOTT.

INTRODUCTION. The acts of men, for the most part, live hem. Few perish utterly. If they are not written out in the permanent history of the country they are, to some extent, perpetuated in local and family traditions. Each affects human society directly or indirectly, beneficially or injuriously -Hence, the importance of writing, as it were, in water such as are vile, that they may be less

own and felt, and of chronicling in a durable form the virtuous, that they may serve as " Pootprints on the sands of time"

to point the way to usefulness, moral elevation and dertaken this sketch of LIEUT. COL. COLE, a man of high and noble virtues; and with the hope, ways a good boy. The flowers of a too, that it may be promotive of a generous spirit lation among the youth of the country, he now diffidently places it in the hands of the public.

# CHAPTER L.

with streams of different sizes and ap- odist Episcopal Church South, of which pearances. Some are shallow, others deep; some are so limpid that the gol. ment throughout his life. den sands sparkle in their beds, others Fatherless, motherless, he was re-

the various walks of the world.

The COLE family is of Anglo-Saxor extraction. Their ancestry emigrated from Cornwall, the extreme southwestern county of England, in the sev enteenth century, and settled in the State of Virginia. Like other spirited Englishmen, they came to this country, recklessness of the means employed to which was then a boundless wilder the attainment of a noble end. He ness, inhabited, with the exception of aspired to stand at the head of his class a few settlements, only by the savage in thoroughness of scholarship, to rise red-men of the forest, that they might to greatness in letters; still, as the eleenjoy freedom of conscience, thought, gant EVERETT hath said, his desire opinion and expression. To their des- was to be "only great as he was good." cendents of the next century the right His sabbaths were kept holy-his not to be taxed without representation week-day duties, as a young disciple, was flatly denied. They were too proud were strictly observed. He devoted to brook so gross a wrong. The great- much of his time to the study of moral grand-father of Lieut-Col. Cole and science and scriptural truths. He had several great-uncles supported the not been there long ere he selected an did so honestly, openly and earnestly. cause of American representative-inde. out-of-the-way spot, far from the busy pendence in that first great Revolution, hum of the college, where he could inwhich shocked this continent, and re-dulge himself in biblical readings and ceived sears of honor, which they bore devotions without intrusion or interupon their persons through life, on the ruption. Over that spot he erected a fields, which, in that memorable strug. rough structure, which was seen there gle with the British, were forever con- after he quit school,-that was his secrated in the history of human liber. Gethsemane-the valley of fatness to ty. His father, Mai, WILLIAM C. COLE. his soul,—and in that seeluded place he who moved, early in life, from Halifax. laid the foundation of that sterling, el-Virgiaia, to the county of Stokes, in evated, sustaining piety, which so dis-North Carolina, where he settled per-tinguished him in the walks of quiet manently, was, likewise, a soldier in society-life, and which made him ness shown by the South or her armies, the war of 1812-'15 and shared largely strong, indomitable and fearless in the God has forgiven that people, as have in the severities and perils of that sees terrible struggles and trials through all who saw and knew their devotion and war with the mother-land. Chris. which it was his fortune afterward to to liberty, independence and principle, TOPHER COLUMBUS COLE, who was pass. Twas that which made him the more as we pause to think how born in that county on the 12th day of peerless among his youthful co-work much they had to exasperate them, as February, 1834, was the oldest child ers in the cause of his Master,-'twas the flames of towns, cities-of beautiof Maj. Colle by his second wife, that which "grappled him to the heart ful homes years in making, shot heaven-ELIZABETH MURPHY, a daughter of and love of" all his classmates and Mr. Jesse Murphy, of Patrick counschool fellows. His natural amiables despoilers on their way in the wake of ty, Virginia. He had several half-ness, his frankness, his liberality, his armies, all protected by the flag of the brothers and half-sisters but only one self-negation made him to all, both nation alike! full-brother and full-sister, Col. JAMES scholars and professors, an object of R. Colle, now of Texas, and Mrs. devoted affection, and yet all felt, that MATHEWS, the wife of Col. JAMES E. MATHEWS, the former Senator in the General Assembly for Stokes and For-Twas this latter quality of mind, which syth. His father died when he was fitted him so eminently to command quite a boy, after which his mother moved to the county of her father in Virginia where she lived until her death, which happened five years afterward. LUM, as he was called by his fond mother, was put to school when he was only six years old. He loved his book from his first lesson and progressed rapidly, for one of so few years, in all his infantile studies. So early as he could read well, she placed in his hands a little New Testament, from which he learned the beautiful story of

are muddy and full of filth; some are ceived into the home of his uncle, Dr. and the other, Mr. J. A. EDWARDS, is smooth, others rough; some move John L. Cole, then a resident of the noiselessly along, others dash impetu. village of Coleville in Stokes, who was ously forward; some are quite small the guardian of both his person and bers of the christian church with the and soon lost in larger waters, others estate; and afterward he moved with are long and glide majestically into the his uncle and family, in the year 1848, them, however excellent his school vast oceans of the globe; and some to the town of Greensborough where gratify the taste for the beautiful, while his academic course of studies was others stir the soul with emotions of commenced at the age of fourteen. He grandeur and sublimity. So with hu. recited his first lessons in the Latin man minds. Some are profound, others Grammar and Reader to LEVI M. Though he was not so able, in worldly not; some are pure, others corrupted; Scott, Esq., a young lawyer, who was some are serene as a summer-sunset, then teaching in this place. He was a others violent as the driving storm; model pupil. He went to school, not some are restless, others not; some are like too many, to idle his time and sport, contracted, others great and expansive; but to learn,-to acquire useful knowlsome live through only a few years, edge. Early in his school days, he disothers cover a wide stretch of time; covered great energy and resoluteness some by their attractiveness, elicit our of character and a self-reliant disposiadmiration, others, by their moral ob- tion rare even in persons of more adliquity and littleness, excite our dis- vanced age. Nothing daunted him,gust; and others still, by their daring, nothing in his elementary preparation or quick-developing greatness, inspire was so difficult as to deter him from its feelings of awe and wonder. Of all undertaking,-the fruit of hard schothese loveliest, most self-commending lastic toil, he ever felt, was sweetest traits was the character of Christo- and most remunerative after it was life with the hope that he might do PHER COLUMBUS COLE, the incidents once gathered and garnered in the of whose short life the writer hopes will mind. He spent three years in preprove valuable in moulding and en- paring himself for collegiate matricu- nor was he disappointed in this proud the hearts and intellects of the lation, at the expiration of which time expectation.

and Hannah, he was "lent to the lord"

by his christian mother. He was al-

genuine, enduring piety, like a bed of

sweet violets, covered over his heart

them for usefulness and eminence in physically and mentally for a youth of only seventeen years.

There was not a more ambitious youth in the Sophomore class of Normal College than young LUM COLE at the commencement of his college career; yet the ambition, which fired his bosom, was not characterized by a

Reigns that, which would be fear'd."

men and to lead them unflinchingly in the face of the red sheets and melting hail of the war-god. He had none of that heroism which displays itself in high-sounding talk, that signifieth nothing, nor of that morally insane rashness in which the modern duellist so vaunteth and prideth himself. His was that modest, wise, stern, Jackso nian courage and bravery, which can be called out to the fullest development only by the grand trials and throes of great national life-struggles, the Cross. Like the child of Elkanah

He graduated in the summer of 1854

with the first distinction in scholar ship. His class was composed of eight young men including himself. All were well grown, physically and intellectually matured, and impelled to modestly and richly at the tender age close study by a laudable ambition. of eleven years, and, before he was All are living except the subject of this All the face of the earth is checkered twelve, he was a member of the Meth- memoir. Four have since entered the ministry-Pearson, De Peeler, WHITTINGTON and WRIGHT; two were officers in the Confederate Army-Lieut. PAYNE and Capt. CARTER: filling a judicial office in the county in which he lives. All, too, were memexception of one only. But none of walk, or gifted his mind, left behind him a name longer to be remembered and revered by the society of which he was a member, than did Mr. Col.E .goods, to give as many others; yet no one in the Columbian Literary Society equalled him in a generous liberality in increasing its Library and ornamenting its Hall. He was thoughtful of the honor and eminence of that literary association and not unmindful of the improvement of those who were to come after him in the long years of the future.

Thus burnished for the battle of life, thus endeared to all who were left in the quiet shades of his Alma Mater, he stepped into the arena of every-day good and make a name worthy to live on the pages of his country's history;

From the La Crosse Democrat. A NOBLE SPECTACLE.

NO. 1.

One of the noblest spectacles ever witnessed by nations is that presented by the heroic, desolated, suffering, insulted, outraged and misjudged people of the Southern States. It is now a long time, as worlds move, events came upon us and histories are made, since the people of the Confederacy, whose bravery the North must forever endorse, gave up the unequal contest, submitted to fate and inexhaustible armies, threw down their arms and. placing full faith on promises of their conquerers, returned to their ash heaps, silent chimneys, vandalized homes and belts of desolation.

When the people of the South entered upon the chances of a rebellion they

While they fought, undaunted bravery, heroic devotion to their homes and loved ones, indifference to want, suffering and danger marked their struggle from first to last. They waged war, not to destroy us of the North, but to save themselves as a people and a confederation of States-to protect themselves by a constitution

which could be respected. They fought earnestly, more than man to man, and for all of vindictive ward to light thieves, bummers and

He who could then and there sit idly down and smile, and jest, or hunt balm of Gilead for those who were in arms against him and all he held dear on earth, were unworthy a name among Americans or a place in honest history. Days rolled themselves into little scrolls of smoke and sorrow-weeks dropped into the cruible of years only too full of misery, and the years themselves went laden with ashened hopes, bleeding griefs and heroic sacrifices to the great power till at last exhausted manhood and preturnatural courage gave way to invincibility, and the people were told that the war had ended!

Those we of the giant North warred against were of us-were with us-were sons of our fathers. Their wealth was our wealth and common pride. Their glory was our prosperity, their prosperity our happiness, their happiness ours.

We promised them fair dealing and liberal terms. We told them to go home and come again to our councils, to live under the good old laws made by common sires, and to their ruins went they all, believing that the North would keep its word. They sent men of their choice to represent them and shall, in case of offence in this respect. their bleeding interests-they honestly be excluded from the floor of the hall and rightly sent men to represent their and from the galleries by the President. views and interests rather than ours.

We of the North insulted those we had overpowered-we lied to those who al bills and resolutions offered. trusted us-we oppressed those we had robbed-we mocked those we had desolated-we tortured those we had promised to defend, and for weary months have, as a North, directed the great energies of the broken nation to purposes for the admission of members of the of destruction rather than salvation or bar from other States to practice in restoration.

We have done nothing to give States their rights.

We have done nothing to give happiness to the people.

We have done nothing to give the desolate land to prosperity.

We have done nothing to aid or endustry those who took us at our word In the discussion he said: "There was -twice!

ality and civilization of the North by was authorized. (See next page.)

their heroic patience and forbearance Never did God or nations look upon a more ambline apectacle than the South so patient under her sorrows, poverty, humiliation, injustice and op-pression. Her fields still tramped by soldiery-her homes still held by military tyrants-her law books still under bayonets-her ermine still under the drumhead-her interests and our interests still in the hands of her haters. with armies of abolition arritants still prowling over her ruins, inciting the blacks to acts of lawless violence and to murder their best friends, the men of the South, like noble, honest men, endure and trust for the better days sure to come to them ere long.

And we say to them from our ice bound home in the North that their prayers have been heard-their enduring fortitude is being rewarded, and that in the North a change is manifest. We have seen in 1867 over three hundred thousand gain of votes for the benefit of them and of the country-a gain unparalelled in the history of the ballot box, and still the Revolution is going on, and the end is not yet.

Then endure but do not endorse the power that is losing its terror. Keep still so far as acts of violence are concerned. Let no rash outbreak cut the arm that comes with succor. Take up with not one of the illegal propositions of dishonor made by a fractional, sectional Congress. Vote down-as one man, vote down, and do not accept the terms offered you since your submission. and if you are not able to vote down the illegal and by the Democracy that comes to your aid, unrecognized mass of ignorance that now under shadow of bayonets insults and dishonors your ballot boxes, vote in as solid phalanx as possible, against enduring the propositions wantonly and unconstitutionally made and thus enter a protest which will be heard and honored be fore many months shall roll away.

A little while longer endure but not endorse. We told you last year the tide would and should turn-the votes of 1867 attest the honesty of our belief and correctness of our prophecy.

And the end is not yet!

Keep still-stand firm-listen to the ounsels of brave and wise men-strike no blow-march only to your labor and to rote down that you know, we know, . the world knows and God knows to bewrong, and the sooner all will be Right!

# THE N. C. CONSTITUTIONAL

CONVENTION. This body organized at Raleigh on: the 14th of last month, and we fear weare too far behind to give as full an account of their doings as we could wish, or as we intend in the future. We give list of delegates in another column.

On the 15th, Mr. Calvin J. Cowles. of Wilkes, was elected chairman, and Major T. A. Byrnes, of Cumberland, principal secretary; John H. Boner, of Forsythe, as assistant secretary; John H. Jones, of Wake, as principal doorkeeper, and John T. Ball, of Wake, as assistant doorkeeper.

16th.—The resolution of Mr. Abbott passed 57 to 18:

Resolved, 'That no reporters for any newspaper be allowed upon this floor, who treat the Convention or any of its

of the permanent organization. Sever-18th-J. E. O'Hara, colored, was

17th-Resolved to notify Gen. Camby

elected engrossing clerk. 20th-Joel Ashworth, of Randolph, was elected enrolling clerk. Mr. Wel ker introduced an ordinance providing

the Courts of North Carolina. 21st-Mr. Welker, a resolution providing for the office of Commissioner of Public Works: also one restricting the powers of the Legislature; also a preamble to the Constitution.

The ordinance of Mr. Tourgee to prevent oppression in the courts in certain courage in good behavior or honest in- causes, was taken up and considered. an instance of a gentleman on this floor, On the contrary we have as a North who had been prosecuted but not condone all in our power, even by terror victed, and yet was burdened by enorof bayonet red with blood, by military mous costs. In the county of Guilford oppression where it was not needed- there was an instance of a man, who by double dealing, falsehood, oppres- was prosecuted, was acquitted and yet sion, unjust legislation and unconstitu- had to pay costs for his defence to the tional enactments to irritate, harass, amount of \$1,500. The ordinance was impoverish and destroy those who are referred. \$8 per day agreed upon for shaming all the boasted religion, liber-members of Convention. A reporter 21 and 23rd-Nothing.

24th-A report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, stating that they had contracted with Mr. J. W. Holden to report the proceedings and debates of this Convention, in a condensed form, at a compensation of six dollars per day, to be published in some daily newspaper in this city. Adopted. A resolution was passed calling upon the Treasurer of State to pay the per diem and mileage of members of Convention.

25th-Mr. Congleton, a resolution declaring that this Convention has the right and now declares that all laws passed heretofore by any Convention ford R. R., after several amendments, or Legislature of North Carolina, are was adopted. held to be null and void, and so remain until the assembling of the next Legislature of North Carolina, except what relates to marriage. Referred.

27th-Mr. Laffin, a resolution suspending the collection of debts, made prior to May, 1865, for ten years, without interest, and those made from May, 1865, to January, 1868, five years, without interest. Referred.

28th-The following sections of the Constitution passed:

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State, a Lieuten ant Governor, a S cretary of State, an Aduditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and an At torney General, who shall be elected for the tern of two years by the qualified electors of the State at the same times and places, and in the same manner, as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their terms of office shall commence on the first day of January next after election, and continue until their successors are elected and quali-tied: Provided, the officers first elected shall assame the duties of their office 10 days after the ac ceptance of the Constitution by Congress, and shall hold their offices for two years from and after Jan.

SEC. 2. "No person shall be eligible as Gover nor, or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of 30 years, and shall have been a resident of the United States for twenty years. and of the State for two years next before such election, nor shall any person elected to either of those two positions be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term, unless cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or Speaker of the

29th-The State Treasurer having refused to pay the Convention, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on finance, either in the name of this whole convention or in the name of a sub-committee, be authorized to negotiate a loan, not to exceed \$10,000, in order to pay the mileage of members.

The following bill for the relief of the

people was sumbmitted: AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICION

OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE. SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in convention assembled, That ! ours of law of equity of this State shall have jurisliction of any suit or aution founded on any contract made prior to the first day of May, 1868, (exept actions against public officers, executors, adinistrators, guardians, trustees and others, acting in a fiduciary capacity, and their sureties, for reach of their respective duties by the appropria ion to their own use of money or property officially received by them, or other fraudulent act.) or of any action or process to revive or enforce any adgment heretofore recovered on any such con shall be commenced hereafter, and whether such rocess has been already issued or shall be hereafter sued for; and the sheriffs, coroners and conles of this State, having in their hands an nal process issued upon any judgment founded on me to the proper courts.

tings in force astil the first day of July, 1868, or satil the Constitution, which this convention has

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing ordinance he sent to Major General Canby, commanding, A c and that he be respectfully requested to cause the

Mr. McDonald, one of the committee, agrees in recommending the foregoing, with the exception in the first section, which he thinks should be stricken WILL B. RODMAN, Chairman

30th-Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, an ordinance levying a xax of 75 per cent. on old debts. (This is the way to relieve the people. A good idea.) A resolution was adopted, calling on Sheriffs to furnish a statement of the number of executions in their counties, and the amount of money to be collected thereon, be taken up. Several sections of the Constitution were adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the Militia was next taken up for consideration, and, after some time spent in amendments and discussions, sections 1 and 2 were adopted, in form following:

SEC. 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of 21 and 40 years, who are citizens of the United States, shall years, who are citizens of the United States, sm be liable to duty in the militia: provided, that a persons, who may be adverse to bearing arms, fro religious scruples, shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same, when call-

were adopted. Quite a discussion was then read on the report of proceedings in the Carolinian, the reporter having in the sight of God. And not the least read the term "nigger." And the reporter was ordered from the House.

Feb. 1-Mr. Ragland, a resolution re bonds and notes, given since 1st. May, time, are subject to General Order, No. right." 64. Rules suspended and resolution adopted.

Feb. 3-Gen. Abbott's bill in regard to Wilmington, Charlotte & Ruther-

# TIMES

GREENSBORO, N. C.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1868.

CONTRIBUTIONS .- Our columns are open to umunications of general or local interest. ag personal admitted. No communication received unless accompanied by a responsible name.

The Times, Published at Greensboro, N. C., Will commence its Seventh Volume early in February, 1868.

The undersigned propose to revive the Times newspaper, which was discontinued in 1861 on account of the war. We shall not attempt to keep up the distinctive literary characteristics of the Times past: It will be our prime object to make the Times to come a reliable and satisfactory newspaper—to devote its columns chiefly to a current record of the great public events transiring in the country at large, and to a full and ively detail of the local news of our town and

section.

Though not to be a partizan journal, the matter of the Times must necessarily be tinged by the political opinions of its conductors: we therefore candidly say that we disapprove the policy and deprecate the results of Radical legislation.— Though willing to allow to the colored people the fullest guarantee of personal and property rights, we are not willing to accord to them supremacy equality in the government councils. In color, astes and habits, we are white folks-and can't

We intend to make our paper profitable and entertaining to the family circle and to business men, and to furnish it at a price suited to the

depressed condition of the country.

Terms—\$2 per year, invariably in adva Any person sending ten Subscribers, will recopy gratis.

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT & BRO.

The above announcement, made two weeks ago, perhaps sufficiently indicates the proposed character of the Times. We would, however, say that we are sensible of the vast change in affairs since the discontinuance of the paper, in December 1861, and of the propriety and necessity of accommodating ourselves to that change. Our wagon this business, the legislation of Conof state has been forced out of its old gress would seem less cruel and danruts, where it had run smoothly for gerous. eighty years past; and will have to be jolted over a new cut road, and over many stones and stumps and runners, before it wears new grooves for easy

going as of the old times. The abolition of slavery, and other results of the war, have forced upon us a new set of ideas and a new course of action. An honest and earnest endeav or to conform our habits and shape our public conduct in accordance with the changed condition of the country, appears to be our highest wisdom. It is hard-nay, impossible, for a whole people to make a sudden turn in their hab such cause or action, are hereby commanded to its of thought. Yet we would confi stay all proceeding upon the same, and return the dently rely upon the sense, the virtue and intelligence of our people, to make This ordinance shall be in force from and after every change which policy and humani its ratification by this convention, and shall control ty might require, if time could be given them for reflection, for inquiry and for et to adopt, shall go into effect, whichever shall the maturing of a dispassionate judg-

> Congress is not disposed to wait for us. It gives no time for the passions of war to subside-for the mists of civil tumult to clear up from before the popular judgment-for the habits of two centuries, formed by a system of mastership and servitude, to be changed, ameliorated. From its stand-point Congress seems to see nothing in the South but a set of contumacions white rebels on one side, and a set of loyal and persecuted blacks on the other: and proceeds to legislate in a way to proscribe and punish the one, and to reward the other with political predominance. From our stand-point this legislation appears ill-judged and vindictive, and to involve danger not only to both races in the South, but to the government and people of the whole

We acknowledge the turpitude of slavery, as it existed before the war,for which, by the way, the North divides with the South the responsibility. The utter disregard of the marital and parental rights of men and women who were slaves, and their prohibition from reading even the word of God, were \$1.25 a pair. In Raleigh, \$2.50.

31st-Several sections of military bill | features repugnant to the best feelings of the human heart-criminal in the eyes of the civilized world, and sinful of the evils of the system was the tyranny which it exercised over the opinions of the people within the range of its questing the Committee, appointed to influence. It tolerated no inquiry, subconfer with Gen. Canby, to ascertain if mitted to no investigation, and visited with summary vengeance any who 1865, and notes renewed prior to that dared to question the "divinity of its

> It is no matter of wonder to us that the system went out in the midst of violence. We accept its overthrow as the righteons judgment of heaven.

With these views, honestly entertained, we think we are prepared to concede to the negro, in his new relation, every privilege necessary to secure his rights of person and property, his hap piness and moral elevation-to assist him in progress, until he become capable of exercising the highest rights of citizenship.

But the fact stares us in the face, that the mass of the negroes are not now fit for the suffrage. It is unnecessary for our purpose to inquire where the responsibility rests for their want of qualification. The fact is patent and undeniable-undenied, indeed, except by fanatical theorists and selfish demagogues who expect to manipulate ne gro votes to their own advantage.

Some colored people-many, in fact, within our personal acquaintance-are prepared now for the intelligent exercise of the franchise; but along the whole range of coast from the Potomac southward, and throughout the Gulf States, such is their extreme ignorance -running almost into absolute barbarism-as to make it a matter of amazement that Congress should attempt to clog civilization with their suffrage !-Any thing short of vindictive fanaticism would pause and deliberate long before conferring the power of the franchise upon this population indiscriminately,-much more before giving them predominance over the South, and the balance of power in the whole United States! And surely still more solemn should be the deliberation before the Federal Executive should be set aside. the Supreme Court emasculated, a Mili tary Dietatorship created, and the Constitution of the country confessedly negro suffrage!

If the white people of the South could be allowed "a white man's chance" in

We know that our views are not worth much, but it is proper that the readers of our newspaper should know late as overthrown by strangers." precisely what they are on this over shadowing subject.

# CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A Convention of Conservatives of North Carolina was held in Raleigh on yesterday. It is to be hoped that their united wisdom may devise some course of public action to modify the extreme policy of the Radicals in power. And to this end we respectfully suggest that certain original Secessionists should not make themselves too conspicuous in the Convention. The influence of that oody will be quite as good upon the patriotic masses of the people without them as with them. The quality of modesty would, after all that has pass ed, sit gracefully upon them now.

Certain old Democratic Secessionists. now foremost in the Radical party, after former years of persistent effort to destroy the government, are doing a full share in making that party offensive to the good taste and patriotism of the best people of the country.

LIFE OF COL. COLE .- On the first page will be found the 1st chapter of this sketch, by our talented townsman Gen. Will. L. Scott. Col. Cole was the originator of The Times, and we deem it but a merited tribute to his memory, that in again introducing the Times to the public, that a portion of the paper should be devoted to perpetuating the name of him whose early life was so ardently devoted to its advancement.

THANKS TO THE PRESS .- We return our thanks to the press for the many flattering notices of our announcement. Next week we shall insert a notice of each of our exchanges, giving terms, &c.

Shad in Wilmington daily. Price

"Your country is desolate, your cities are burned with fire; your land, stran-gers devour it in your presence, and it is desolate as overthrown by strangers."

It has been some time since the above was written, and yet how strangely familiar it seems just now-how applicable to the present condition of this sunny land of ours, where once was peace, prosperity and happiness! A few short years ago, and the cry of hunger was unknown among us, and there was bread and work for all! The laborer went forth to his work with light and happy heart, and the song of

"Carry me back to old Virginy!"

"Way down Souf whar I was born!" would unconsciously burst forth above the clang of the hammer, or the screaking of the cotton gin or tobacco press! "But a change came o'er the spirit of our dream." The pious people of a colder clime befear we should be swallowed in our sins, as the children of Korah were, a misto the Disposer of all things. The equal on each. praise was not given to God: but, to the great ditcher, mighty bummer, or the martyred rail-splitter!

and how stands the matter. Instead of the peace, happiness and prosperity verge of the county. The Guilford that we once enjoyed, there is turmoil, route intersects the county diagonally, discontent and poverty. The wealthy from the southeast to the northwest, are poor; the poor starving, and the throughout its whole length, and once happy slave now wanders about through some of its finest farming sec half clad, half fed and discontented. tions. It is but natural, therefore, Instead of gathering around the huge that we should prefer the Guilford route corn piles at the merry "shuckings," they now crowd the Freedmen's Bureau ty, as well as the county-town. Of and beg for bread, because the corn is course we have no blame for the citinot here as of old. They are free and have roted, but is this a fair compensa- of High Point, for desiring the Ran-

tion for what they have lost? taxes, were once looked forward to with lie spirit which prompts their liberal little interest, because the taxes were small, and we had money; but, now, in view of the value of the proposed violated, in order to inaugurate this money is scarce, and the monthly-yea, Road to our ancient borough, and the almost daily visits, from either an assessor, an inspector, or a collector,adopted by the Government,-makes men tremble in the day-time and dream of jails and poor-houses in their slumber. Yea, "your land, strangers deyour it in your presence, and it is deso-

# CONGRESSIONAL.

In addition to the account of "Reconstruction" legislation, given in another column, we present a short summary of congressional proceedings on other matters:

In the Senate, a bill relieving Gov. Patton, of Alabama, from political disabilities was passed, 26 to 5.

A bill taxing National bank shares, for State purposes, passed.

The discussion of reconstruction is

kept up from day to day. In the House, a resolution has passed repealing the territorial act of Montana, on account of the exclusion of certain classes from suffrage.

An important bill has been reported concerning the rights of American citizens abroad.

A bill forfeiting lands hitherto granted the rebel States for railroad purposes is under discussion. During the debate the fact was established that Alabama has 7,000,000, Mississippi, 4,-000,000, Louisiana, 7,000,000, Florida, 17,000,000 of acres open to homestead

Mr. Johnson, of California, asked leave to introduce a resolution, instructing the Judicial Committee to enquire whether Congress had power to prevent immigration of Chinese and other inferior races, and whether the civil rights bill and constitutional amendment conferred the right of suffrage, &c., on Chinese born in the United States

A bill, removing the disabilities from Luke Blackmer, of Salisbury, N. C., was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

A bill repealing the cotton tax after the year 1867, and taking off the tariff on imported cotton after November, 1868, has passed both Houses.

The anti-contraction has passed both Houses. It provides-

"That from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency, by retiring or cancel-ling United States notes, shall be, and is hereby, suspended; but nothing here in contained shall prevent the cancel-

lation and destruction of mutilated U. S. notes and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character

A bill has been introduced in th House to remove the National Capital to St. Louis.

### COALFIELDS RAILROAD.

We understand that the stock holders of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad are to hold a meeting, in Fayetteville, on the 12th inst.; at which meeting the route of the Road, from the point to which it has been surveyed, to the point of intersection of the North Carolina Railroad, is to be decame interested in our welfare, and for termined. We learn that the location of the Road has been fixed, by actual survey, up to some point in Chatham sionary undertaking-something after County. Without much distinct knowlthe style of the "Crusades" of old-was edge of the matter,-we learn, generalbegun. After a four years' war the task ly, that a choice of two routes is prowas accomplished—the land purged— posed: one through Randolph to High the sin removed—our enslaved breth. Point; the other straight up to Greens ren liberated !- and from one end of boro. And we learn, further, that the yankeedom to the other, was raised a route is to be fixed by the amount of loud anthem of praise-which sounded subscriptions of stock on each-the more like the yell of the savage over a largest amount to carry the location, which have reflected honor on our own tortured victim, than a thanksgiving after making the cost of construction

Now which of these routes is of most value to Guilford County? The Randolph route only touches the county at Two years and a half have passed, High Point, and (in case of continuation towards Mt. Airy,) the western for the advantages it offers to the counzens of Randolph, and our county-men dolph route and the intersection at the The yearly visits of the Sheriff for latter place; and we admire the pubsubscriptions in these hard times. But, great mass of our county-men-to say nothing of the shortness and greater with the regular system of espionage, cheapness of the route-we would respectfully and earnestly appeal to the inhabitants along the Guilford route, stitution of the United States, and including our town of Greensboro, to Washington's Farewell address to the bestir themselves, and immediately subscribe all they can prudently offer, the Road. No time is to be lost-as the route is to be determined by the amount of subscriptions, and the time of subscribing, for that purpose, to close on the 12th.

Mr. J. T. Morehead, Jr., and particularly Mr. D. F. Caldwell, have recently by Gen. D. H. Hill, and is worthy a been making earnest efforts to stir up place in every true Southern home .our people along the Guilford route to We invite special attention to the arthe immediate importance of this work. ticle called the "Lost Dispatch." The The public lethargy to contend against following is the contents: is great, (but hardly surprising, when

we consider the incubus on the people.) Nevertheless, we learn that the subscriptions already amount to a handsome sum, with a prospect of more before the meeting. Let them come! for every cent will be needed to accomplish the important object in view. We may remark, that the subscriptions recently made along our route are undoubtedly good-in such amounts as the substantial men who make the promises will

A facetions Georgia editor once remarked, that the ne plus ultra of human fame was to have a railroad engine named in one's honor. Without jest, the tribute is an honorable one. In view of the up-hill work which a cer-Road,-if ever an engine shall come up Frank Caldwell.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS,-SPRING TERMS.-The Judges of the Superior Courts of the State will hold the Spring Terms as follows:

1st Circuit-Judge Warren. Barnes. 3rd Gilliam. Vacanc 5th Mitchell. Buxton. 6th Little.

Shipp.

8th

### BOOK TABLE.

Publishers of Books and Periodicals will receive areful notices of all new works forwarded to us.

STERLING'S SOUTHERN ORATOR: Containing Standard Lectures in Prose and Poetry for Declamation and Re citation in Schools and Colleges. By Prof. Richard Sterling, A. M., Princi-pal of Edgeworth Female Seminary. New York: Owens & Agar, 110 William St. Greensboro, N. C.: R. Sterling & Son.

This volume, the last of Sterling's Southern Series, has recently been issued.

We have examined this Orator as critically as we are able, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it is superior to any book of the kind now before the public. The selections are admirably adapted to the end proposed; and the discriminating taste of Prof. Sterling has furnished to the tyro as well as the experienced forensic declaimer, the very best specimens of English and American oratory. All the great masters of oratory are here represented by selections from their most elaborate and finished produc-

Although designed more especially for the use of Southern youth; and containing many choice extracts from the production of the giant intellects sunny land; still Prof. S. has by no means confined himself to these .-Among the two hundred and forty or more authors represented in this volume, some twenty-nine or thirty States are represented, and the brightest intellects of the whole country are laid under contribution, for the benefit of those who need such a book. In this respect the volume before us differs widely from some of the books of a similar kind that have fallen under our notice. In them are exhibited a narrow and contracted sectionalism, both in authors and sentiments that must disgust any sensible man. In this volume no sentiments are to be found that will offend any man or party in the country unless they are strangers to every noble and generous impulse, or the enemies of truth and justice and good government.

A valuable addition to the body of this work is a varied list of subjects for composition, and questions for discussion, which should recommend it to all members of debating societies. Besides there are incorporated-The Declaration of Independence, the Conpeople of the United States.

We commend this book to all our in money or work, for the building of readers, and more particularly to the young, for whom it is especially de-

> THE LAND WE LOVE for February has been received. This valuable Southern Monthly is published in Charlotte

Sketch of 1st Kentucky Brigade, "Our Left," The Lost Dispatch, We Will Wait, Albert Nyanza, The Dinah of Two Thousand Years Ago, Universal Exposition of 1867. Right to Vote, The Lake Country of England, A Por trait. Perfect Through Suffering, Steam Ploughing, The Abyssinian Expedition, Haversack, Notes on The Month, Edi

SEVERE SENTENCE.—Indianapolis, nd., Jan. 30.—A negro named Lewis Washington, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000 and be imprisoned for two years, for marrying a white woman.

The attention of the Freedmen's Bureau, is respectfully called to the above

FAILURES IN NEW YORK .- The Herald says: Business seems to have again tair, townsman of ours has so pertilost all confidence in itself, and for the naciously performed in favor of this month of January thus far failures have increased from week to week in rather from the land of Egypt to Greensboro, dangerous progression. The list for we should like to see it inscribed, in four weeks ending January 25th exbig gilt capitals, with the name of hibits an aggregate liability of over \$8,000,000, of which assets will cover about one-fourth.

> Ennis L. Hopton, a colored democrat, is the only man of his race in Wayne county, who voted against the Republicans at last election.

The State Treasurer of Georgia has been arrested by the military authorities. The cause of arrest is not repor ted, but it was, probably, to compel him to produce the books of his Depart

### Post Office and Rail-Road Guide.

	Market,	Caldwe	l block.	
Northern	Mail, R.	& D. R	. R. arrives	at 84 P. 1
Eastern	" N	C. R. F	closes	
Western	"	"	arrives at	
				6 "
	arrives	Saturday		6 P. 1
	ives Fri	day		3 P. 1
Yanceyvil	le arriv	es Tuesd	ay and Frida	y 6 P. 1
Railroads	mail on	ing Fast	amilyas at	2.47 4 1

Rai	Iroads.									
	N. C.	mail	going	East	arri	res	nt	3-47	A.	M.
	66	"	**	**	leav	res	at	3-58	**	
	**	41	**	West	arri	res	at	9-10	P.	M.
	66	44	44	44				9-15	44	
	**	Freig	ht goi	ng E	ast le	aves	at	2-30	66	
	**	44		W	est	44	at	8-55	Λ.	M.
	R. &	D. m	ail ar	rives .			at	7.35	P.	M.
	44	-		wes .						
	44	Freig	ht ar	ives			at	4-35	P.	M.
	64	61		res .						

# Local Squibs.

We will thank any one for giving us such items for this department, as may be of general interest.

A Connecticut landlord wouldn't allow Fred Douglass to eat at his table. Connecticut is white State.

The following letter it advertised in the Peters-

Logan Man'f Co., Jamestown, N. C., held for postage

AN AFFRAY .- Frank Whittington and W. W. Causey, both of Causeyville (a village of low repute in our vicinity) had a fight on Sunday, 26th ult. The latter had his skull fractured. Cause

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD .- We learn from our neighbor, Mr. L. D. Orrell, that his father, Daniel Orrell, of Davidson, reached his hundredth birth-day on the 24th ult. He was a captain in the war of 1819.

turer, delivered two lectures in this place, last week; she displayed quite a talent for lecturing. and her remarks were as unobjectional as could be expected. The house was well filled considering the inclemancy of the weather.

An oppressed Radical taxpayer states his case

For him we watch—for him we pray, For him we work both night and day, For him we mighty taxes pay; This colored cuss from Africay.

SCOREN DEATH .- Mr. J. E. Rakestraw, a very worthy and respectable resident of Stokes county, while on a visit to Greensboro, on Monday 20th January, was taken with a fit of appoplexy fell from his borse, and expired in a few hours age and leaves a wife and several children.

ADVICE FOR SOME PRIENDS .- There is safer protection against burglars than to feed your baby before going to bed with green apples. It will begin bellowing before midnight, and it is a sure thing it can't be stopped before morn-

One of the printers says pea-nuts are quite as good as apples.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS .- We call attention to our Business Directory and advertisements with pleasure. Most of the business men of the place are represented in this number. The few outsiders are either on too large or too small a scale to advertise. We say to our friends abroad and at home call on the men who advertise, if you want bargains.

ABVICE GRATIS.-Every sunny day about 50 We would not intimate they are lazy, good authority, to-wit :

Laziness grows on people. It begins in coh-webs and ends in iron chains. The more busi-ness a man has the more he is able to accom-plish; for he learns to economize his time.

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DEATH OF WM. H. REECE.-We are pained to chronicle the death of this estimable citizen. He is well and favorably known in this section, and although his walk in life has been an humble one, yet we but speak the sentiment of the whole amunity when we say his loss is deeply regretted and his place can not be filled. He was an enterprising man, and did much to build up our town and contribute to the general good .-He was proprietor of the Mansion Hotel. He died on the 3rd inst. and was in the 55th year of

OUR VIEWS CONCERNING SHOWS .- Dan Castello's great show, combined with sundry other great shows, is coming this way again; but whether coming here, deponent saith not. A great deal is said—learnedly, lightly, piously, economically and foolishly-about the propriety of going to see the shows. For our part, we vote in the affirmative. We are satisfied that the best thing Congress could do for the country, would be to charter three or four magniticent shows and send them free throughout Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. (They are already exhibiting their elephant to our admiring gaze; but we want to see the rest of the animals, including the clown and the monkeys, and all those nimble chaps who "swing round the circle.") There would be no better plan to put the people in a capital good humor. An appropriation for expenses might properly be made out of Bureau funds ; for the " men and brethren," like their plainer and paler neighbors, like to see the monkeys as well as anybody, and have as few of the spon-fullicks to give in exchange for this gratifi-



A Radical Antiquarian, hearing the classic allusion of a "colored gemmin" gravity!" proceedeth to look for the origin of the term.

THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN is quite a spicy little sheet, printed in our town. We have placed it on our exchange list and anticipate much pleasure from its perusal. We make a few ex-

Allow us to call attention to prospectus of THE TIMES. Subscribe for it. The Editors will give you the literary points, and the Bulletin will continue to give you truth and facts. One of the facts :

"We continue to take anything we can handle."—Bulletin.

As this sentence immediately precedes th following, we suppose the editor is some :

A little thieving is a dangerous art; But thieving largely is a noble part; 'Tis vile to rob a henroost of a hen; But stealing largely makes us gentlemen. Comment unnecessary.

OUR SIDEWALKS AND STREETS are in a wretched condition and if it was not for the paved gutters on the sidewalks, pedestrians would have a soft time. We learn there is to be sills laid down on MRS. FRANCES E. HARPER, the colored lee- the walks of the principal streets, and we hope soon to have a walking match gotten up. Not the man that can walk the fastest to take the prize; but, the one that can walk the longest without getting "off the plank." Before the match comes off it would be well for some to consult the gentlemen who propose getting up a temperance society. (Printers and editors, of course, not alluded to.)

> SUPREME COURT.-Opinions delivered as follows:

By Pearson, Ch. J. In Bunting es. McIlhenny, from New Hanover, judgment set aside and judgment of nonsuit. In State rs. Parker, from New Hanover, no error. In March rs. Phelps, thereafter. The deceased was about 50 years of from Davidson, judgment affirmed. In be impeached and if so, by whom and State rs. Elam, from Franklin, judgment reversed and judgment for de fendant.

By BATTLE, J. In State rs. Horan. from New Hanover, no error. In State rs. Mitchell, from Lenoir, no error. In State rs. Fulford, from Carteret, error. In State rs. Banks, from Guilford, error, judgment must be reversed. In State cs. Wright and Hairston, from Stokes, no error.

By READE, J. In Gibbs rs. Gibbs, from Hyde, no error. In State cs. Kearzev. from Granville, no error. In Rose es. Coble, from Guilford, no error. In State es. Money, from Wilkes, error.

The Trustees of the Peabody Fund have decided that, in view of the desorption for the radius and carried it out of the swamp, and a previous to its adoption in any State, and carried it out of the swamp, and a gathered up what was left of the body stitution, or of officers under the same, and carried it out of the swamp, and a gathered up what was left of the body stitution, or of officers under the same, and carried it out of the swamp, and a Committee be authorized to expend 40 but for fear they may become so, we quote from per cent. of the principal, in addition to accrued interest, and that at least \$200,year in the most advantageous promotion of the objects of the trust.

The Board has adjourned.

PANTHER KILLED .- We learn that a large panther, measuring seven feet, was killed at Craig's Ford, Gaston county, some time last week. Attention was first attracted to it by its having killed a dog belonging to and ac companying some children who were attending school .- Charlotte Bulletin.

By telegraph from Baltimore we are advised that on Thursday last Mrs. Edward A. Pollard called on Dr. A. G. Moore, her husband's intimate friend to make enquiries about Pollard, who was subject the white people of the Souththe interview, and Mrs. P. shot Moore, inflicting a trifling wound. Refusing to give bail, she was committed to jail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, M .- The Cotprovides that all cotton, grown in the United States after 1867, shall be exempt from the internal tax; and cotton ing loyal men and punishing rebels, it imported from foreign countries, after Nov. 1, 1868, shall be exempt from du-

ty. (Approved Feb. 3, 1868.) The anti-contraction bill becomes a law by the lapse of ten days.

MARKETS will be carefully reported in the future numbers.

ing its purpose of establishing negro domination in the public offices of the Southern States. Fearing that the Supreme Court, under the rules that have always governed that venerable body, would declare the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, the House of Repre sentatives have passed a bill requiring a majority of two-thirds of the court to decide an act of Congress to be unconstitutional. The House has also passed another Reconstruction bill, in effect declaring that no civil governments exist in the Southern States, and setting up over them a military dictator, indepenin the Convention, to "de archives of dent of the constitutional Executive of the nation, and, in fact, of almost every body else. The vote stood 123 yeas, 45 nays, a party vote. (We give the bill on last page.)

In order to show the views and temper of the minority, Mr. Wood, of New York, desired to move an amendment to the bill, but was cut off by the previous question. The title which Mr. Wood proposed to give the bill was:

"A bill to absorb the entire authority of the Government into the hands of Congress, by which the powers of the Executive as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy shall be abolished; the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon the validity of the acts of Congress prohibited; Congressional usurpation over ten States established by force of arms, and a new form of Gov. ernment created in place of that which formerly existed under the Constitution of the United States, hereby declared to be annulled and made void."

During the debate on the bill, General Cary, of Cincinnati, a Republican elected by the working men to Congress over the regular candidate, addressed the following pertinent questions to his colleague, Mr. Bingham. the author of this atrocious scheme:

"1. If General Grant shall neglect or refuse to execute the provisions of this law, or if in its execution he should act in a cruel and oppressive manner. to what tribunal can he be amenable for his confeasance or malfeasance !

"2. As by the terms of the bill the President cannot interfere, can the General be tried by court-martial; and if so, who can order and who shall con-

stitute the court? "3. Not being a civil officer, can be before what tribunal?

· 4. If he cannot be arraigned by any earthly tribunal, is he not made an absolute despot?

Mr. Benjamin evaded an immediate and direct answer to the inquiries, and, when he subsequently attempted a reply, it was by changing the form to suit his convenience, and by dodging the real issue so pointedly and clearly presented by Gen. Cary.

The bill is now under discussion in the Senate. The great speech of the session was made in opposition to it, January 3rd, by Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. D. had suggested an amendment, as follows:

stitution, or of officers under the same, gathered up what was left of the body cers, &c. of an elector under the constitution and laws of such State previous to the rebellion shall be allowed to vote unless the matter. There were two bullet his throne. A council of now govern the country. 000 be expended during the current he shall possess one of the following wounds in the head—one in the back

qualifications, namely:
1. He shall have served as a soldier in the Federal Army for one year or

2. He shall have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United oath to support the same; or,

3. He shall be seized in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of a freehold

of the value of \$250. We copy the opening remarks of Mr. rives on the fearful question at issue

between them and the Radicals:

Mr. President, the question presented in the amendment offered by me is whether Congress is still resolved to absent. A difficulty occurred during ern States to the domination of the negro race at the point of the bayonet, or whether Congress, in deference to the recently expressed will of the American people, will now so far modify their policy as to leave the governments in those States in the hands of the white ton Bill is officially promulgated. It race and of the more civilized portion of the blacks? That is the naked question. Strip it of all useless verbiage and specious arguments about sustainis nothing more or less than this: Shall the General of the army put the negro in power over the white race in all the States of the South, and keep him there? That purpose is boldly avowed

\* The citizens of Greensboro and vicinity will emember in General Cary the agreeable gentle-nan and eloquent temperance lecturer who was among them a year or two before the war,

CONGRESS—RECONSTRUCTION.

The Congress at Washington, controlled by its overwhelming Radical majority, is steadily and swiftly pressible of the Senator from Indiana shall prevail. On the other hand, the amendment which I offer, if adopted, would leave the governments in those States where they belong, and where the ought always to remain-in the hand of our own race—while, at the same time, it would allow the right of suffrage to all those negroes who have any claim to it by reason of intelligence or patriotic services or estate subject to taxation, namely: 1. To those who have served in the

Federal army;
2. To those who have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe their names to an oath to support the same,

3. To those who have acquired and hold real property to the value of \$250. But the question may be asked, why not apply the same tests to the white men of the South? The answer is plain and twofold. First, by the constitutions and laws of those States the right . of suffrage is already secured to them, and we have no rightful power to take it away. To do so would trample un-der our feet one of the most sacred rights reserved to the States. It is by extending suffrage to the negroes that Congress is overturning the constitutions of those States. In my opinion, this is a usurpation, which its advocates justify upon the ground of necessity alone. I neither admit the power nor the necessity; but, granting both, no reason can be given, and no necessity but that of party ascendancy can be urged, for going any further in this revolutionary work than to admit to suffrage the classes of negroes named in this amendment.

The second answer is, that white men have for centuries been accustomed to vote. They have borne all the responsibilities and discharged all the duties of freemen among freemen; and it is a very different thing to take away from a freeman a privilege long exer-cised by him and by his ancestors, from what it is to confer one never before enjoyed upon ignorant, half-civilized Africans just released from slavery Three generations back many of them were cannibals and savages of the lowest type of human kind. The only civilization they have is that which they have received during their slavery in America.

To confer this great privilege upon the more enlightened negroes might tend to elevate the mass in the end .-But to confer it now upon their ignorant hordes can only degrade the baland the republican institutions which rest upon it.

NEGROES STRIPA WHITE MAN, GIVE weeks ago, in Georgia, a white man, entirely unknown and supposed to be The whole question is to be re-opened, a foreigner, went to the cabin of a negro near the Augusta road, 17 miles from the city, drew out the staple which held the padlock, and entered the place and stole half a peck of ground peas. He was caught by the owner of the cabin, who in company with three others stripped the man, then tied him to a tree, and with a whip gave him seventy-five lashes upon his bare back and then turned the victim loose. But they did not let him rest. A few days ago some negroes prowling about a swamp, discovered the remains of a white man. The flesh upon the head and part of the Provided nevertheless, That upon an body was eaten away. The negroes to nominate candidates for State offigave notice of their discovery, and a part, the other in the side. When the negroes lifted the body up, the bullet the National Bank of the State of New in the back part of the head dropped York, are in circulation.

The body was found about a mile States and to subscribe his name to an from where the whipping occurred, ton, was married in the 18th of Novem-There was just enough of the flesh of ber, to Miss Charlotte Muir. the back still attached to the extremities of the body for the marks to be seen, that led to the belief that the re-Doolittle, because they present in v mains were those of the man who had nutshell the position of the Conserva- been whipped. There on the flesh were plainly and distinctly visible the marks of the lash; the welts raised by the fierce blows struck by stalwart negroes. One of these has been arrested.

> The Cincinnati Commercial, (Radical) in an able article opposing the course of the present Congress, says "not one intelligent Republican in a dozen endorses the present course of Congress."

APPOINTED .- Gen. Canby has appointed Jas. Roberts, Esq., Sheriff of Rockingham county, vice W. Smith, resigned.

Hon. Thad Stevens has addressed a letter to some one in New York. He insists that he has supported universal suffrage, because it was right and just, and says: "The Republicans, once beaten in a minority by the force of negro prejudice, will never again obtain the majority, and the nation will become a despotism."

MR. BATTLE RIGHT .- It appears that Gen. Canby, in his reply to the Committee in reference to the per diem, states that the Public Treasurer takes a correct view of his duty, and that he (Gen. C.) cannot order him to furnish the money out of the Public Treasury, until the Convention levies a tax, to be collected according to the Reconstruction Act, to pay the expenses of the Convention, in order to re-imburse the Treasury. Those who have so terribly condemned and denounced Mr. Battle, may now be expected to "haul in their horns."-Sentinel.

BAYONETS IN COURT-Memphis, Feb. M .- Pending the trial, to-day, of the Editors of the Avalanche, for a contempt of Court, Judge Hunter had a squad of Ba soldiers in Court. The lawyers remonstrated and several left Court, saying that they would not practice under such circumstances. Gen. Granger finally ordered the troops away, and the Court

NEGRO RIOT IN SAVANNAH .- A large meeting of negroes was held on the 4th to advocate C. H. Hopkins for the office of Mayor, in the place of Mayor Anderson, now before a Military Commission. A disturbance commenced on the outside by disorderly negroes resisting the police, who attempted to arrest them. The negroes drew pistols on the police, and a row became general.

Reinforcements of police drove off the rioters, and captured the ring-leaders. Lt. Bell, of the police, was shot in the head and leg. Lt. Howard was knocked off of his horse with a brick. Several of the policemen and four or five negroes were wounded. The rioters dispersed but there is much excitement among them.

DISORGANIZATION, NOT RECONSTRUCT TION .- Under this head the New York Times (republican) says: "Doubt no longer hangs over the purposes of the extremists. The conferences with Mr. Stevens, the resolutions of Messrs. Upson and Boutwell in the House, and the within three days. more specific proposition of Mr. Morton in the Senate, all point to the same result. The reconstruction law is not to be allowed to run its course. It is HIM SEVENTY-FIVE LASHES.—Three to be stopped on the plea that its working is not according to radical notions. and the confusion that exists in the South is to be "worse confounded," in order that early and peaceful restoration may be rendered impossible. Instead of reconstruction we are to have disorganization."

> The rery gallant officer presiding over the Bureau in Newbern has sent a white woman to jail, for the erime of owing a negro \$1.50, and not having the money to pay .- Sentinel.

The Radicals are to hold a State Con- this house there is in the place.
W. H. REECE. vention, at Raleigh, on the 26th Feb.,

Tycoon of Japan has abdicated coroner's jury was called to investigate his throne. A council of seven princes

Dangerous \$10 counterfeit bills on

John T. Keen, a citizen of Wilming-

John Lynch, white, is under arrest at Wilmington, for carrying deadly wea-

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the National Market Bank of New York. are in circulation.

How is it, when two persons come to high words, they use such low terms? ...

"A horse can't live on shavings."-True; but a barber can.

NO BLACKS IN RESPONSIBLE OFFICES.-Her No BLACKS IN RESPONSIBLE OFFICES.—Her Britannic Majesty, we are told by a cable dispatch has addressed a letter to the Governor of Jamaica advising him "that henceforward all responsible offices in the island will be filled from England." There is England's confession, after more than thirty years of effort to educate and prepare for self-government the emancipated blacks of Jamai-ca—that thenegroes are not fit to rule.—Fredericks-burg News. burg News.

Recent mail robberies frightened a Cleveland man, who added to the address of a letter: "To dishonest P. O. Officials. For God's sake let this go through—there is no money in it!"

The "eating cars" on the Wilmington and Wel-lon railroad, have been laid aside.

SHERIFF OF WAKE.-E. H. Ray, Sheriff of this county, has been relie ed, at his own request, by Gen. Canby, and by Rufus K. Ferrell, Esq., appointed in his stead.

Commissioners of Charity and Correction—City editors

GREENSBORO MONEY MARKETS,

HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO., Bankers and Insurance Agents, Tate Building, corner of West Market and South Elm Streets, Greensboro, N. C.

February 6, 1868. 

N. C. BANK NOTES.

	onsiderable activity in North Carolin States dull.	
	Carolina	
**	Cape Fear	i
**	Charlotte	Ä
**	Wadesbore2	i
**	Wilmington2	ġ
**	Roxboro	i
**	Thomasville	à
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	Planters' Bank4	
ners and	Dank of Wilmington	å
mmercial	Bank of Wilmington	i
reensboro .	Mutual	4

Highest rates of the day paid for Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern Bank notes. We are prepared to fill orders for Bank Notes to Debtors and stock holders of Banks. Bank Notes sent us by Express will be remitted for on day of receipt, either in draft on New York or currency as may be desired. If prices are not satisfactory, notes will be returned. We buy mutilated currency, sell Revenue

atisfactory, notes will be returned.

We buy mutilated currency, sell Revenue
stamps, deal in Coin, Bonds, U. S. Securities,
stocks, Bullion, and discount Commercial paper.

Drafts sold on any city in Europe. Deposits recived, and interest allowed as per agreement.

Drafts sold on New York and principal North-

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at usual rates, and Losses promptly adjusted.

New Store.-We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the very neat Confectionery establishment just opened in the Tate Building. The proprietor, Mr. DeSmet has been long engaged in the manufacture and sale of Can dies and confectioneries with Mr. F. Neurat of Richmond and proposes to carry on a Branch Store, selling at Wholesale and Retail at Rich-mond prices. He promises to furnish retail dealers at a less figure than they can supply them selves from abroad. All orders will be filled

JAMES SLOAN & SONS, GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 1—1y Greensboro, N. C.

WESTBROOK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
WESTBROOK NURSERIES,

WESTBROOK NURSERIES,
Greenshoro, N. C.
Nursery Store on Washington street, Chas. W.
Westbrook will be found at his Residence on West
Market street or at the Nursery Store, during
February and March—November and December,
the best seasons for transplanting. All orders
promptly filled. 1—Iy

The best Kerosine Oil and the new and mproved Sun Burner, for sale by Feb. 6, 1868. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

MANSION HOTEL,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
(Corner West Market and Green Streets.)
The proprietor would inform the traveling public, that his new house is now ready for the reception of boarders and travelers, and that it is to their iterest to stop at this house, as it is the best and cheapest house in town, and near the Court House.
The finest, best and cheapest BAR attached to this house there is in the place.

offered at reduced rates by Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

Situation Wanted.

MUSCLE CLERK, any one wanting such an one, (with an experience of 3 years, can use the yard-stick if necessary) can get him on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on Editors Times.

A GRICULTURAL Implements A In great variety; Clover Seed, Lime, Plaster and Guano, for sale on the most accommo-dating terms. for Cash, or will be exchanged for any kind of Barter that can be disposed of in this rany other market. Feb. 6. JAS. SLOAN & SONS.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

PORTER & ECKEL
would respectfully call the attention of Physicians,
and the community at large, to their large stock
of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dve Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Brushes of
all kinds, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Dental
Instruments.

Ill trinds, Factor Science and Cigars, together with all articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. Orders from a distance promptly filled and forwarded at the lowest Cash rates.

MPORTANT : Received of The Plus Received of The Place in X Insurance Company, Breaizer, Kellogg & Co., Agents, Greensboro, N. C., (\$4,000) Four thousand Dollars, being the amount of Policy No. 24 in full for loss by fire sustained by me at Company Shops, N. C. [Signed] Ř. P. SPIERS. Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 23rd, 1868.

Greensboro, S. C., Dec. soru, 1908.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid by
HENRY G. KELLOGG & CO.,
Bankers and Insurance Agents,
Greensboro, N. C.

Successors to Brenizer, Kellogg & Co.

JOHN E. O'STLLIVAN.

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE
MANUFACTORY, Corner West-Market and
Ashe Streets, Greensboro, N. C. The subscriber
keeps constantly on hand, or will make to order,
at short notice, all descriptions of Tin and Sheet
Iron work, Stoves, Ranges and Hot Air Furnaces
repaired and put up. Particular attention paid to
Cotton, Woolen and Tobacco Factory work.—
Steneil Brands of all kinds cut to order, 1—6m.

Stable Manure.
apply at Times Office.

25 loads for sale cheep,

# The Farmer's Column.

ESSENTIALS TO PRODUCTIVE FARMING.

The following sixteen essentials for productive farming are from the pen of the editor of the American Farmer :

1. Good implements of husbandry, and plenty of them, which should always be kept in perfect order.

2. Deep ploughing and thorough pulverization of the soil by the free use of harrow, drag and roller.

3. An application of lime, marl or ashes, where calcareous matter or potash may not be present in the soil.

4. A systematic husbandry of every substance on a farm capable of being converted into manure, as systematic a protection of such substances from loss by evaportation or waste of any kind, and a careful application of the same to the lands in culture.

5. The draining of all wet lands, so as to relieve the roots of the plants from the ill effects of a superabundance of water, a condition equally pernicious as drought, to their healthy growth and profitable fructification.

6. The free use of the plough, cultivator and hoe, with all row-cultured crops, so as to keep down at all times the growth of grass and weeds, those pests which prove so destructive to crops.

7. Seeding at the proper time with good seed, and an equal attention as to the period of working crops.

8. Attention to the construction of and repair of fences, so that what is made through the toils and anxious cares of the husbandman, may not be lost through his neglect to protect his crops from the depredations of stock.

9. Daily personal superintendence on the part of the master over all the operations of the farm, no matter how good a manager he may have, or however faithful his hands may be, as the presence of the head of a farm and the use of his eyes, are worth several pairs of hands.

10. Labor saving machinery, so that one may render himself as independent as needful of neighborhood labor; as a sense of the comparative independence of the employer upon such labor, begets a disposition of obedience and faithfulness on the part of the em-

11. Comfortable stabling and sheds for horses and stock, all the necessary outbuildings for the accommodation of the hands and protection of the tools and implements, as well as for the care of the poultry.

12. Clover and other grasses to form a part of the rotation of crops, and these to be at proper periods ploughed in to form pabulum for succeeding crops. The clover field to be either plastered or ashed each succeeding spring-one bushel of the former and six of the latter per acre.

13. To keep no more stock than can be well kept, but be sure to keep as much can be kept in good condition, as it is a wise policy to feed as much as possithus return to it that which has been abstracted from it.

14. To provide a good orchard and garden; one to be filled with choice fruits of all kinds-the other with vegetables of different sorts, early and late, so that the table may at all times be well and seasonably supplied, and the surplus contribute to increase the wealth of the proprietor.

15. The taking of one or more good agricultural papers.

16. It is better to cut grain just before it is fully or dead ripe. When the inice is extracted, it should be cut, for

A VALUABLE RECEIPT FOR HOUSE-WIVES .- We find the following receipt for making "the best yeast in the world," in a late number of the Rural New Yorker, and commend it to the trial of our skillful housewives:

"Boil a pint bowl full of hops in two gallons of water, strain and add a teacupful of flour, one of brown sugar, and a teaspoonful of salt. No yeast is required to raise it. Let it stand three days in a warm place, and it will then begin to foam. Then boil three pounds of potatoes, mash fine, and add them to the yeast, and stir the whole well to-

and it will keep good any length of time, and grow better all the while. A small teacupful is sufficient for six loaves of bread. When this is gohe, make a new jugful in the same way, and keep it corked tight, and you never need go to baker's or brewer's for

How MANY CABBAGES PER ACRE. The great cabbage growers about New York city generally calculate upon ten thousand heads per acre, allowing four superficial feet to each plant, which gives a surplus of three thousand feet for missing plants. We suppose the crop may average five cents a head, giving \$500 an acre, which, considering it is a second crop or third crop of the season, affords a pretty good return. Cabbages often follow peas, with which radishes or lettuce has been grown; and ground from which an early crop of potatoes have been taken is often planted with late cabbages. The soil for this crop must be rich and manure used unsparingly. Hog manure is not approved in this vincinity; it is said that it produces elub-footed cabbages." The gardeners prefer rotation for this crop, though we have known cabbages to grow upon the same spot a dozen years in succession. Near a city there is no doubt about the profitableness of the crop, and we believe it is a valuable one for food for cattle and sheep. It increases the flow of milk, but it does not improve the quality. Irrigation is valuable where cabbages grow, as they require a vast quantity of water as well as manure, with deep tillage and thorough cultivation .- Tribune.

CURING GREEN HIDES .- A great nany butchers, wool dealers, &c., are purchasers of the hides of the beef in county towns, and we often get from them inquiries as to the most proper and profitable method of curing the hide and preparing it for the market. A great many butchers do not use proper care in this branch, and the conse quence is that the hides will not pass city inspection, owing entirely to the ignorance, and carlessness of persons who prepared them for market. The proper way to salt hides is, to lay them out flat, flesh side up, and form a nearly square bed, say 12 by 15 feet, folding in the edges so as to make them as nearly solid as possible. Split the ear in the cords that run up the ear in each one, so as to make them lie out flat. Sprinkle the hide with two or three shovelfuls of coarse salt, as the size may require—say, for a sixty to eighty pound hide, from ten to fifteen pounds Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idle of salt. At any rate cover the hide well, as it need not be wasted; then let them lie in this from 15 to 20 days, after which take them up shake the salt out, and use it again .- Shoe and Leather Reporter.

A celebrated Boston chemist says that the best method of cleaning silver- swell; unless, indeed, because it has a shining ware is to wipe with a rag wet with Aqua Ammonia. The black sulphide is no more dying or parting there! ble of the crops grown on the farm and of silver will collect on even the purest silver, but will yield to Water of Am-

> The extra land required for a worm fence would pay the interest and prin- forting! cipal of the cost of a good fence in five

A VALUABLE MACHINE.—We were shown yesterday at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, where it is on exhibition, a machine for engraving, lettering, and all manner of work in this line. It is the invention of Messrs. the head of the class. "What do you mean by Guerrant & Fields, of Leaksville, Rock- that, Brown?" asked the teacher. straw immediately before the grain ingham county, in this State, by whom ripens is so dry that on twisting it no a patent has been procured. The first patent was taken out by the inventors, there is then no circulation of juice to December 18th, 1866. Latterly some improvements have been added, and a new patent was secured for the machine as improved, October 21st, 1867.

In the invention of this truly wonderful machine, Messrs. Guerrant & Fields very flat. Oh! a sister's love is charming, a have evinced unmistakable genius. The smallest and most complicated lettering and engraving is done as well as love of a new bonnet is the dearest love of all. the largest. It is easy of operation, and excels in rapidity of execution. An having run up a score at Lockit's, absented himorder has been filled for some twenty self from the ordinary. In consequence of this of the machines, and about forty are Mrs. Lockit was sent to dun him and threaten now being manufactured. For more him with an action. He told the messenger that than eight years the inventors have labored to give to the world this useful called for her hood and scarf, and told her husinvention, and the product of their la band, who interposed, "that she should see if Court will order another.—Banner. bor is of such value as to insure their there was any fellow alive that had the impu

# Wit and Wisdom.

# A THRILLING ROMANCE.

CHAPTER I.

She stood beside the altar, with a wreath of or ange buds upon her head-upon her back the richest kind o' duds-her lover stood beside her with white kids and dickey clean-the last was twenty-one year old, the fust was seventeen.

The parson's job was over—every one had kissed the bride, and wished the young folks hap piness, and, danced, and laughed, and cried. The last kiss had been given and the last word had been said, and the happy pair had simmered down, and sought the bridal bed.

### CHAPTER II.

She stood beside the wash tub, with her rec hands in the suds, and at her slip-shod feet ther laid a pile of dirty duds; her husband stood be side her-the crossest man alive-the last wa twenty-nine year old, the fust was twenty-five.

The heavy wash was over, and the clothes hur out to dry-and Tom had stuck his finger in the dirty baby's eye. Tom had been spanked and ade upon a crust of bread, and then the bride and bridegroom went grumbling to bed.

Cincinnati has a skating pond of frozen beer. The man who ran up a bill fell off when he can

Geese, dull as they are, imitate men. Notice that if one of the flock drinks, the rest follow,

Twilight is but day getting black in the face m drinking night-shade.

An Atlanta paper, learning that Sherman "is the coming man," hopes he won't come that way

What is more brilliant than a toper's nose ?-Why, volca-noes, to be sure. Pat remarks that the chief glow of each comes from the "crater." A little girl once hearing the remark that old

Who took care of the babies?" Will you let me drill you?" said the crowle to the rock. 'I'll be blasted if I do,' was the har-

people had once been children, artlessly inquired.

Another relic of the classic age has been found St. Louis, being a dog's collar, supposed to have belonged to Julius Cæsar, from the fact of

having his name engraved on it!

A Missouri editor remarks that while he mak pretensions as a "skatist," he believes that he an fall down on the ice and get up without being old as often as any other man.

They have a descendant of Charlemagne in the ion Parliament. We have descendants of a older fellow, Noah, in our Congress, and in our Conventions the descendants of Ham

A Frenchman wishing to say of a young that she was as gentle as a lamb, thus express-"she be mooch tame like the petite

In a country church-yard this epitaph may be "Here lies the body of James Robi and Ruth, his wife; and underneath, "Their warfare is accomplished."

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no ma be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun-burnt counter nance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty,-

Everything has its use. Were it not for the flies, people in summer would sleep two hours longer than they do, and thus lose the best part of the day-the portion devoted to sunrise and

'Larry said a coquettish young lady to her usin prematurely bald, 'why is your head like heaven?' 'Don't know, I'm sure,' replied the crown.' 'Good, but not correct. Because there

A young widow who had married an old marwas forever speaking of "my first husband second husband at first gently remonstrated. "I guess," said the wife, pouting, "you'll want me to remember you when you're dead gone." Con

A Poet, after looking about over life, has coto the following rhyming conclusion:

"Oh! I wouldn't live forever-I wouldn't if I

could;
But I needn't fret about it, for I couldn't if I

"Which are the uttermost parts of the earth!" asked a school teacher of one of his boys. "The parts where there are the most women." answered the reply, "that where there are the most women there is the most uttered.

Oh! the bonnets of my girlhood-the kind I ore to school. I really thought them pretty-I must have been a fool. And yet I used to think myself on hats a jaunty miss; perhaps I was, as fashion went-but what was that to this? Oh the lovely little buckwheat cake-the charming little mat! it makes my head so level and so very everybody knows, and a handsome co is nice (that is, I should suppose,) and the love of true lover is a love that cannot pall-but the

A Conjugal Caution.—Sir George Etherege he would certainly kiss her if she stirred a step in it! On this, the message being brought, she Both of these dence!" "Prythee, my dear, don't be so rash,

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Be it enacted, de., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mis-sissippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas there are no civil State governments republican in form, and that the so-called civil govern said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That for the speedy enforcement of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the several acts supple mentary thereto, the General of the army of th United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders upon all officers in command within the several military departments within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited and is authorized to remove, at his discretion, by his order from command any or all of said con manders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of colonel, to per form all the duties and exercise all the powers at thorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorcanize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the General of the army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above entioned are authorized to be done by the several mmanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the mili tary commanders to said military departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as erein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall unlawfol for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the Unied States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act, nd the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That any terference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act resuried by this act, or either of the acts to which this act is additional or supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act or of either of the acts to which this is suppleme tary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and im risoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby re-

### CONSERVATIVE STATE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTER

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE

Hon. W A Graham, Hillsboro George Howard, Tarboro

Datiel G Fowle, Raleigh Thomas Bragg, " A S Merrime

" J.R. McLean, Greenshore" Lewis Hanes, Salisbury. Gen Samuel F Patterson, Patterso Robert Strange, Esq., Wilmington Hon W N H Smith, Murfreesboro

Z B Vance, Charlotte. B & Gaither, Morganton F B Satterthwaite, Esq., Washington. Ralph Gorrell, Esq., Greensboro.

Hon S J Person, Wilmington A T Davidson, Franklin First District.

Henry A Gilliam, Esq., Edenton. Hon Jesse R Stubbs, Williamston. Col Wm F Martin, Elizabeth City,

Second District. George V Strong, Esq., Goldsboro, Jno H Haughton, Esq., Newbern. Col E D Hall, Wilmingto

Third District. Jno D Taylor, Esq., Brunswick County. Hon Thos S Ashe, Wadesboro'. Hon Jesse G Shepherd, Fayetteville.

Fourth District. Hon William Eaton, Jr., Warrenton Jos J Davis, Esq., Louisburg. R C Badger, Esq., Raleigh.

Fifth District. Wm L Scott, Esq., Greensboro Hon Bedford Brown, Locust Hill. Hon James M Leach, Lexington.

Sixth District. James E Kerr, Esq., Salisbury. R F Armfield, Esq., Wilkesboro Andrew C Cowles, Esq., Hamptonville

Seventh District. L S Gash, Hendersonville, Col Jas R Love, Webster. Plato Durham, Esq., Shelby.

DULA, tried in Iredell county, last week, for the murder of Laura Foster. The Great Richmond Wine a case removed from Wilkes county, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in February. An appeal was prayed and granted to the Supreme Court, now in session, for a new trial; but as this is the second trial had in the case, it is hardly expected that the Supreme

Every bird pleases us with its lay-especially

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OR-DERED BY CONGRESS, TO MAKE A CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA Burke and McDowell-John S Parks, W A B

Rutherford and Polk-W H Logan, Je

Yancey and Mitchell-Julius 8 Garland. Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania—Geo W Gahagan, J H Duckworth, Thos Haywood and Jackson-W B G Garrett

on, Clay and Cherokee-Mark May, Ger W Dickey. Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkir

ml Forkner, Evan Benbow, Geo W Bradley I G Marler. Caldwell, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander-Cal

vin J Cowles, Calvin C Jones, Wesley H George John O A Bryan, Jerry Smith. Davie and Rowan-Allen Rose, Dr Milto Hobbs, J S McCubbins.

Cleveland-Plato Durham. Catawba-James R Ellis. Lincoln-Joseph H King.

Gaston-Milot J Avdlott. Mecklenburg-Edward Fullings, Silas W Still-Union-Wm Newson.

Cabarrus-W T Blume Stanly-Levi C Morton Anson-George Tucker, Henry Chillson Stokes-RF Fetree. Forsythe-E B Teague Davidson-Isaac Kinney, S Mullican. Randolph-T L L Cox, R F Trogden Guilford-G W Welker, A W Tourgee Rockingham-H Barnes, John French. Caswell-Wilson Carey, P Hodnett Alamance-Henry M Ray Person-William Merritt

Orange-E M Holt, J W Graham. Chatham-J A McDonald, W T Gunter Wake-S D Franklin, J P Andrews, B S D Williams, Jus S Harris Granville-I W Radand J J Moore C Mam Warren-John Hyman, John Read.

Franklin-John H Williamson, Jas T Harris. Cumberland-W. A. Mann, J W Hood. Harnett-J M Turner Moore-S S McDonald.

Montgomery-Geo A Graham. Richmond-R T Long, Sr Wayne-H L Grant, J Hollowell. Johnston-Dr James Hay, Nathan Gulley. Greene-J M Patrick Wilson-W Daniel. Nash-Jacob Ing Halifax-Henry Eppes, J H Reufrow, J J Hags.

Northampton-R C Parker, H T Grant. Edgecomb-J H Baker, Henry A Dowd, Heary Leneir-R W King. Brunswick-Edwin Legg

Columbus-Haynes Lennor Robeson-Joshua L Nance, G B Haven, Bladen-A W Fisher, F F French. New Hanover-Gen J C Abbott, S S Ashley

A H Gallowe Duplin-J W Peterson, Samuel Highsmith. Sampson-Sylvester Carter, Alexander Wil-

Tyrrell and Washington-E Jones Martin-Samuel W Watts. Bertie: P D Robbins, Begant Lee, Hertford; J B Hare. Gates; Thomas I Hoffler

Chowan; John R French. Perquimans; Dr Wm Nicholson Pasquotank and Camden; C C Pool, M Taylor Currituck : Thomas Sanderlin. Craven; David Heaton, W II S Sweet, C D

Pierson Onslow; Jasper Etheridge. Carteret; Abraham Congleton Jones; David D Colgrove, Beaufort; W B Rodman, William Stilley Pitt: Byron Laffin, D J Rich. Hyde; Andrew J Glover.

Those designated by italics are blacks

J. A. GILMER, SR., GILMER & GILMER, ATTORNEYS AT LA SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY

boro, on the 2d day of March. 1868, to execute the reference and take the account ordered in the above-named cause, at Fall Term, 1868, of Guilford Court of Equity: where and when all parties ford Court of Equity: where and when all parties interested are required to attend with their witnesses of numerous Hair Dressers and Druggists to this effect. For sale in Greensboro by PORTER & ECKEL.

1—1y PORTER & ECKEL.

25 Cents

Will be reid to not brown who

25 Cents

Will be paid to any person who will tell me what is the matter with lo-morrow and next day. Christmas has come and gone, and to morrow or next day has not come yet. But a few more ugly scraps of paper come: "Please Mr. Hughes send me a nice ham, or middling, or shoulder, I will come down and pay you the spondulicks to-morrow or next day." So, where in the day is to-morrow or next day." So, where and these to morrow and next day orders are not redeemed soon, I shall turn them over to the Convention as a nuisance. Why are some people like a doty chestnut? Because they have a nice, smooth outside appearance and dirty rotten inside. This alludes to persons that will lie to keep from paying a just debt.

M. T. HUGHES.

Feb. 1, 1868.

MAGNIFICENTS

The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised !!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

This is a good chance to make a good deal of money with but little labor and expense. The Grape bears regular annual crops, and the young vines commence bearing the second year after setting.

vines commence bearing in the setting.

Those who will at once embrace this splendid opportunity will do well to call on Westbrook & Co., Greensboro, N. C., and buy, for eash and barter, a nice lot of well-rooted vines, ready for setting, at very low figures.

They still have on hand several thousand choice FRUIT TREES of all kinds for sale.

WESTBROOK & CO.,

Post Office age

MONEY SAVED

MONEY MADE!

MONEY MADE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

CAN ONLY BE FOUND CAN ONLY BE FOUND

L. R. MAY'S L. R. MAY'S

CHEAP STORE, CHEAP STORE,

Opposite Porter & Eckel's store. Opposite Porter & Eckel's store.

CALL AND SEE! CALL AND SEE!

L. R. MAY.

L. R. MAY.

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Co

D

North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Equity. Willis H. Alford and Fanny Alford by their guardian James B. Alford

W. J. Hall and Geo. W. Collier, exts, of Willis-Hall, decensed, and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction that the "Beard of Foreign Missions of the Presbeterian Church in the United States of America," is a body politic located and doing business without the limits of this State, and having no officer residing within this State, upon whom process can be served; it is therefore ordered that publication be unade for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Times, notifying the said institution of the alting of this bill, and that unless it appear at the next Court of Emits to be health. bill, and that unless it appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, on the fourth Monday of March next, and there and then plead, answer or demur to the same ment will be taken as confessed, and the car

down for hearing as to it, expacte.
Witness, S. S. Jackson, Clerk and Master in Witness, S. S. Jackson, Crofts and Market in Equity for the County of Randolph, at office, in the town of Asheboro, this 30th day of January 1868. S. S. JACKSÓN, C. M. E.

# The State of North Carolina.

Guilford Court of Equity, Master's Office Jesse H. Lindsay, cashier, and others

Greensboro, N. C.

ss intrusted to their care in the Courts
beind District, and Courts of Rankenger.

The defendant, Grafton Gardner, is hereby noticed to their care in the Courts of Rankenger. All business intrusted to their care of Bankrupts of this Judicial District, and Courts of Bankrupts ey, and the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention.

1—ly

The delemant, Gozed, at my office in Green care of the United States Circuit Court, will receive prompt attention.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Equity, to Spring Te John T. Reese and Lavinia, his wife,

A MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE
JUST BEGUN!!!

Land Owners can make a good thing of it!!!

The Great Richmond Wine-making Company will pay two dollars per gallon, for all the Grape must or juice that can be raised!!!

This company has just commenced operations with a large capital, and is fully able to buy all the juice our people can make, and pay the cash for it.

Dissolution Notice.

Jan. 15th, 1868.

The firm of R. Sterling & Son is this day dis-dived by mutual consent. All accounts due the solved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm will be paid to R. O. Sterling, and all claims against it will be presented to him for payment. STERLING

R. O. STERLING. I am still carrying on the BOOK business and will be pleased to furnish our former patrons and all others in need of Books and Stationery.

R. O. STERLING,

Opposite Expre